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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

122434

COUNTRY China

DATE:

SUBJECT Military Information: Chinese Government Forces
in Sinkiang Province

INFO. 15 August 1947

DIST. 29 October 1947

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN

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- C-6 1. As of July 1947, Chinese Government troops in Sinkiang Province numbered about 80,000, according to the Chinese Garrison Commander. Various people in Hami estimate them to be about 100,000.
2. Included among these forces are the troops of MA Pu-fang, the Governor of Chinghai Province. The Chinese Central Government asked MA to send troops to Sinkiang and he obliged, on the condition that the Central Government would pay him so much per head for the necessary expenses of equipping (horses, weapons, clothes, etc.) the recruits and supporting their families. The Central Government pays MA this money but MA's troops are conscripted and all draftees furnish or pay for their mounts, clothes, etc. Thus MA gains money, soldiers, prestige, as well as political power in Sinkiang. MA's troops are the best fighting men in the Government forces (7 in Sinkiang).
3. MA Pu-fang's 5 Cavalry Army of about 14,000 men is in Sinkiang. The Army Commander is Lt. General MA Ch'eng-hsiang (馬呈祥). About 30 per cent of the troops are Tibetan (Chinghai Province has many Tibetans, Mongols and Chinese Mohammedans). Late in June 1947, travelers from Lanchow (103-41, 36-03) to Tihua (87-35, 43-48) claimed to have seen many units of MA Pu-fang's 2 Cavalry Army moving along the road towards Sinkiang and it is believed that this Army was ordered to Sinkiang.
4. The headquarters of the 5 Cavalry Army is in Manch'eng (滿城), about 7 miles outside of Tihua. The units of the Army have been scattered throughout Sinkiang. One or two companies were sent to Ulan Bulak (90-6, 45-19) to help Osman's forces in May 1947. Other units are in the following places: Shanshan (90-15, 42-48), Ch'it'ai (89-28, 44-01), Manass (Suilai) (86-13, 44-19), T'ok'ohsun (Toksun) (88-29, 42-47), Tapanoh'eng (88-19, 43-22), Fuyan (90-08, 44-01), Fuk'ang (87-57, 44-11) and other places.
5. During and after the Peit'ashan Incident, the Chinese troops who were near Peita'shan and who helped Osman's forces in the fight against the Mongolian People's Republic troops were part of the 5 Cavalry Army.
6. Chinese Government troops (from China proper as versus Chinghai troops) are stationed at the following places:

Document No. 004 CLASSIFICATION

NO CHANGE in Class.

DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGE 1978

Auth: REG 77/1293

Date: 2 APR 1978

By: 015

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a. At Manass, the garrison is made up of Chinese troops. However, all the outposts around Manass are manned by MA Fu-fang's 5 Cavalry Army troops.

b. Almost every hsien in Chinese Government hands has a garrison of Chinese Government troops.

c. About 70 per cent of the Chinese Government troops are stationed in South Sinkiang, in cities along the Nan Lu (South Road).

d. The 45 Division is in Hami (Kumul) (93-27, 42-48).

e. The 128 Division is in Yench'i (Kara Shahr) (86-19, 42-04).

f. One division of Chinese Government troops is at Tihua.

g. Three regiments of 1,000 men each are in Turfan (T'ulufan) (89-05, 42-56).

C-4 7. The Chinese Government Tihua Supply Depot (供應局) has about 12,000 men working there.
The Tihua Motor Pool (供路局) has about 3,000 men and from 300 to 500 vehicles (mostly trucks). Only about 30 to 40 of the vehicles are usable at the present time. One sees very few military vehicles during the day in Tihua but at night many officers with their women use them.

8. The Chinese Government troops in Sinkiang are fairly well equipped and clothed but they usually do not know how to use or maintain their equipment. There are some cavalry units but their horsemanship is poor. The Chinese troops are not as well trained as their opponents in methods of hand-to-hand fighting. The Chinese machine-gunners and artillery-men are proficient, but most of the troops are inept with rifles. The airforce is largely ineffective because it is equipped only with small bombs and strafing machine-guns. Around Tihua, the Chinese Government troops are very unpopular because of their plundering and misconduct.

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